10. For preventing conflicts between the traditional, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strict vigilance to be exercised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guard should be strengthened, expanded, upgraded technically with the State-of-the-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponary and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigenous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency State or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty concessions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at competence upgradation to the state-of-the-art level to all the three categories with priority to the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also be technically upgraded by induction of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the location of all types of fish, study impact of different technologies and ecological change. There should be proper coordination and cooperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this purpose.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery resources which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and their cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as in island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fishermen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities.

18. The Government should give priority to training fishermen/fisherwomen in handling new equipment, larger vessels and new fishing techniques besides fish handling and processing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/effluents/sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3—5 years.

BICP study in soft drink industry

2063. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in the last two years commissioned a Bureau of Industrial Cost and Pricing (BICP) study on the soft drink industry;

(b) if so, the terms of reference;

(c) whether a report has been submitted to BICP;

(d) if so, details of each of its findings;

(e) the names of each bottler from whom information was sought by BICP; and

(f) the details of information sought and the information provided by these bottlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) No. Cost price study on the soft drink industry through BICP was commissioned during the last two years.

(b) to (f) In view (a) above, does not arise. However, BICP had undertaken a study in respect of certain products including soft drinks during 1995-96 to ascertain whether Excise Duty concessions announced in the Union Budget of 1995-96 were passed on to the consumers or not.

बिहार में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग

2064. **श्री नागमणि :** क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में इस समय कार्यरत खाद्य प्रसंस्करणों उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस राज्य में और अधिक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एकक स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिलीप राय) : (क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग संगठित और असंगठित दोनों क्षेत्रों में है । इसलिए बिहार राज्य में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती । उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (1993-94) के अनुसार बिहार राज्य में खाद्य उत्पाद तथा पेय बनाने वाली 451 फैक्टरियां थीं ।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय स्वयं किसी राज्य में किसी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिट की स्थापना नहीं करती । वैसे मंत्रालय अपनी योजना स्कीमों के तहत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिटों की स्थापना । विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्य सरकार के संगठनों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता देता है ।

Potential for fruits and vegetables processing industries in Maharashtra

2065. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maharashtra despite having great potential for fruits and vegetables processing industries does not have much impact in this sector in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to boost these industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) Fruits and Vegetables processing industry in Maharashtra has the highest installed, capacity amounting to 17.77 per cent of the total installed capacity in the country, although, the percentage of fruits and vegetables produced in the State is about 6.88 per cent.

(b) and (c) The constraints faced by the industry have been non-availability of suitable varieties of fruits and vegetables at reasonable price, short period of availability, high cost of raw-material